American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . . *Virg.*

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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Desultory observations on divers matters and things.—(continued.)

Morus Multicaulis—*Princess Anne, July* 8—Many are the patches of this wonderful tree, here and hereabouts—but here as every where else in the U. States, there has been great failure, owing I am satisfied mainly to inexperience and bad management, and a most inauspicious spell of weather which followed the planting. The truth is, that purchasers of trees and buds were thrown off their guard by overweening assurance that no more care was necessary than in planting corn, and that vegetation and culture and growth were as sure and as simple with the bud of the one as with the grain of the other. The best lot of them, by far, that I have seen, is one joining the handsome residence of Isaac D. Jones, Esq. of this place, known as "*Nullifier* Jones;" a gentleman who possesses the high intellectual qualities that serve to lift men to honorable distinction; but how often such men are doomed to remain comparatively unknown? sometimes because they are not aware of their own powers, sometimes ostracised by party fanatacism, and sometimes denied all opportunity even by accident to display their genius, and to rise as they might above the calm unruffled atmosphere in which destiny has cast them. I cannot forbear here to mention to his honor, and as every where connected with the welfare of agriculture, that this gentleman was among the first to take, before the people of Somerset, a bold and hazardous lead against the vulgar and detestable practice of "*treating*" before elections. As the very meaning of this term would not be understood in some of the states, I forbear and beg you not to define a practice disgraceful to both parties, and to any community in which such filthy means are deemed necessary to success in pursuit of the most sacred of all trusts, that of enacting laws for the government and protection of liberty, property and life—As for *Nullification*, a doctrine esteemed so criminal in *one*, but so venial in all other cases and states, as the one happened to be animated by a (76) spirit of independence, and the others willing to be, in general, mere colonial satellites of the great federal orb: I always regarded it, as the most gallant form of resistance to prolonged and heedless encroachments of central power. You cannot have forgotten, that unlike the serpent in the grass against whose noiseless and concealed approach no vigilance or courage can guard—the bold sons of Carolina, hearing as *they thought*, the footsteps of the oppressor in the distance, with no voice of encouragement from any quarter, determined to *stand upon their reserved rights*—For their emblem, they pointed to their own rattlesnake basking in the shade of the Palmetto—disturbed by the footstep of the hunter, with head erect, baring his breast to every danger, and eye flashing defiance; he shakes his rattle and gives fair warning to his invader of his readiness to strike for *Liberty or death!* so did her Hamptons and Butlers—her Hamiltons and Haynes—so said Preston, M'Duffie and Thompson, and Davis and Campbell, and Calhoun. *Calhoun* did I say? Ah where *now* is that voice which then proclaimed,—*nemo me impune lacessit*, from the bottom of his indignant soul, as the motto of Carolina to the world united against her! a voice that animated repining Patriots,—

> ———as when Brutus rose
> Refulgent, from the stroke of Cæsar's fate,
> Amid the crowd of patriots; and his arm
> Aloft extending, like eternal Jove
> When guilt brings down the thunder, call'd aloud
> On Tully's name, and shook his crimson steel,
> And bade the father of his country hail!
> For lo! the tyrant prostrate in the dust,
> And Rome again is free!

Where now is that voice!

I know Mr. Editor that you do not allow party politics to be discussed in your paper—For myself I care not for the party of the *ins*, or the *outs*—An unchanged republican of the old school, I go for *principles*; eternal as the mountains; and confess to an abiding suspicion and contempt for sunshine converts, and *sun-shine friends!**

To return to the *Morus Multicaulis*. Mr. Jones' is the best lot I have seen, but those of which I speak are *root plants*, and the branches, in some cases eight and in some even ten from a root, average more than four feet (8th July) and are literally oppressed with the weight of foliage. From all that I have seen I am well convinced that next season, owners of trees will be much more careful in preserving them, and purchasers more wary in examining what they buy—We shall have no more knitting needles offered for mature wood; no more single buds will be planted, and the planting will be later and in *lighter* and richer soil—with these precautions, you may rest assured that the *Morus Multicaulis* may be counted on to grow and thrive with almost as much certainty as any thing you plant. Of the buds planted for the Silk company on Mr. Jones' plantation near this place, about two-thirds appear to have failed—His charge to the company is $50 per acre for rent of land and cultivation. I do not believe, from what I can understand, that any trees can be bought in this neighborhood as low as thirty cents.

7th June—I accepted a kind invitation to pass the day at the hospitable residence, complete in all its appointments, of Capt. Cottman, a robust and cheerful septuagenarian; who lives where he means to die, about ten miles from Princess Anne, in the midst of his own good thousand acres—Mr. Cottman's staples are corn and oats, of each of which he makes several thousand bushels annually.

On these flat white oak and pine lands the great difficulty with wheat is its liability to be "spewed out" by the action of frost,—with them, more than with other lands, the product seems to depend critically on *the season*—When that *hits*, you have good crops of all sorts of grain, and *vice versa*. Oats not being subject to the difficulty encountered by wheat, large crops are sown, and hence this shore is proverbial for that grain. The common white oats seems to be generally preferred, for although the black oat may be more productive in quantity, it is said to be chaffy and unsubstantial; and armed withal with a beard which is objectionable. The potatoe oat is in course of trial: I saw a spear of it brought from the road side in Dr. Horsey's field, which measured six feet five inches.

From Mr. Cottman I learned, and mention it with pleasure as a proof of my own long standing persuasion of the falsity of the opinion which you know prevails, that the Eastern Shore is infested every year with deadly autumnal diseases beyond other parts of the State, that he began farming with six or seven negroes given him by his father, and from these has raised about *eighty*.—This year, so far, there has been no case of sickness, and last year only three or four cases of intermittent, which yielded readily to remedies administered, without any professional prescription. The parent roots of this large family of slaves have but recently perished—one at the age of eighty, and the old mother of all at the still more advanced age of ninety-seven! There is now in this vicinity a woman aged 115! who remembers well the reverberating echo of the Indian's rifle as the antler'd deer was struck dead in his tracks. Capt. Cottman related with a lively and humorous account of all its incidents, an exploit of his own when a young man, with which Sterne might have enlivened a page of Tristram Shandy. With me it served to amuse and to illustrate forcibly, the change which has come over this region of country within the remembrance of a gentleman, not so old but that he still can mount a horse "without a block," to ride over his large estate. Not long after he was married, he had been out, as was then it seems the custom, for several days, with a fox hunting party of gentlemen; and on coming home at an early hour, even before he had time to cross his threshhold, he learned that five noble stags, reckless of all danger, were in amorous pursuit of a doe which had escaped from his Park. Not a moment was to be lost—he seized his faithful rifle, and soon laid three of them low; the other two would have shared the fate of their unfortunate rivals, but the Captain in his eagerness poured his powder into the palm of his left hand, instead of his rifle, and the other two escaped. Going then home with three trophies of success, and that feeling of exultation which none but the keen sportsman can appreciate, he anticipated congratulations from the partner of his bosom—the one who is in all circum-

*Our Correspondent having trodden on the very verge of forbidden ground, must be warned off. Whatever may be the opinions of Editor or Publisher, once for all, this journal will never be permitted to become the arena of *party* discussions. National or State policy, and legislation, as they bear, or might be made to do so, directly on the interests of *agriculture*, will be fair topics of discussion; far otherwise with the subjects and weapons of mere party strife.—*Editor.*

stances found to be the most unfailing partaker of our joys and *sorrows*; but, alas! gentle and sympathising reader, it happened to be a *Sunday morning!* and the Captain got, what, who of us would not, a *good scolding for desecrating the Lord's day.* All he could say and do was to protest, honestly no doubt, that he really had *forgotten* it was Sunday! Well, may none of us ever have to sue for pardon in the same quarter, for breaking that or any other of the ten commandments!

His people are lightly worked, no more than is conservative (I like the word) of their health; well dressed, and in clothing altogether grown, spun and wove on his own place, by his own people, and *well fed;* a homely but significant maxim being, as he told me, the rule of his administration, to wit: "you may give promises to the *back*, but prompt pay to the *belly.*" No man can more honestly than he, sing the farmer's song,

"I eat my own ham,
My own chickens and lamb;"

and verily, Mr. Editor, I can swear by the best of all tests, to the excellence of every item in the bill.

One scarcely knows what to make of the soil through a region of more than twenty miles that I have passed since we landed at White Haven. For the most part, it wears a dark and to the eye a rich appearance; throwing up oaks and pines of immense size, many of them measuring from three to six feet through, and sixty feet without a limb, indicating great power of fecundity somewhere and for some things; yet not producing any where that I have seen, what in many counties on the Western Shore, would be thought heavy crops of grass, of hay, or of cereal gramina. It is obvious that while the soil here possesses some, probably most of the elements conducive to great productiveness, there is still wanting one or more of the essential ingredients. I should conjecture, for it is mere conjecture, that these lands, with all the expensive precautions which have been taken to prevent it, are yet, from being so extremely level, *redundant of moisture*, and deficient in lime; and I should not wonder if at some not distant day, under the influence of the effects of this powerful stimulant, applied by experienced and plodding Pennsylvanians, the lands on this peninsula, which now sell for $10 an acre, should rise to fifty. They probably need only some one deficiency to be supplied to put into activity their latent principles of fruitfulness.—What is that defect? Chemistry might detect it, but of that I pretend to no knowledge. How dare I, when the great Parisian Professor of that difficult science, once told his students that if a man of genius would study it intensely for sixty years, he would begin to be a tolerable chemist!!

The more I hear and the more I read, the more I am convinced of the vast importance of *lime* in agriculture. It was only this morning that I was reading Ruffin, that able and faithful instructor and guardian of Southern interests, I met with an essay on the subject taken from the Edinburgh Encyclopedia—I give you a few striking passages, commending them to the attention of your Eastern Shore readers, of whom, however, I fear you have but few, for the people here, as every where else in the United States, appear to be too much given up to *politics and office-hunting!!*

When you have room you can publish the whole essay, which you will find in the Farmers' Register, vol. vii, June number.

That cheap and valuable journal, the Cultivator, circulates freely in this County, and the effects of it may be seen in increased attention to root crops; of which there are many vouchers in the well stored garden and grounds of Mr. W. M. Johnston, the Postmaster of the village—one of those gentlemen too rarely to be found, who, by his unwearying industry and its ample fruits, holds out to the community in which he lives, at once an example and incentive to systematic industry and intellectual management.

To-morrow I shall be off to Salisbury—Let me *lime* you now; thence I may *lumber* you with something else.

"It is a difficult matter to say at what period the use of lime was first introduced into Britain; but as it was well known to the Romans, there is good reason to believe, that by this ingenious people, the use of it was first brought into practice in this island. Be that as it may, this mineral after undergoing the process of calcination, his long been applied by British husbandmen as a stimulus to the soil, and, in consequence of such an application, luxuriant crops have been produced, even upon soils apparently of inferior quality, and which would have yielded crops of trifling value, had this auxiliary been withheld. In fact, the majority of soils cannot be cultivated with advantage till they are dressed with lime; and whether this beneficial effect shall be considered as an alterative, or as a stimulant, or as a manure, it will be found to be the basis of good husbandry, and of more use than all other manures put together. Wherever lime has been properly applied, it has constantly been found to prove as much superior to dung, as dung is to the rakings of roads, or the produce of a peat mire.

From a pretty long experience, and considerable attention to the operation of lime, we are inclined to think that it acts both as an alterative and a stimulant, operating in the one case as a medicine, that changes the nature of the soil, and in the other, as rousing, or bringing into action, the vegetable powers contained in the soil, which without such an application, would have remained dormant and inactive. These opinions, we know are different from what have been maintained by several ingenious men on the subject; but they are supported by the results of numerous trials, undertaken to ascertain how, and in what manner, lime operated upon the soil, and whether it could be used in a hot or *effete* state with the most advantage. On these points, theoretical writers are apt to fall into mistakes; and therefore every theory not formed from facts, must be viewed as a romance which may amuse, but cannot instruct agriculturists.

The writer of this article, for a period of thirty years, has been in the regular habit of applying considerable quantities of lime; indeed few of his profession have used more of this useful article. In the majority of cases, the application has been highly beneficial to his interest, changing in a manner the very nature of the soil, and causing it to produce the most abundant crops; whereas in others, the article has been altogether useless, and in some instances the application has been followed by mischief instead of benefit. As most of these trials were executed upon a large scale, and upon soils of almost every different quality, more benefit may be gathered from a succinct account of them than from a long chain of argument. The trials are fairly stated, and the results may perhaps throw some light upon this abstruse subject."

Omitting the body of the essay, which you can give hereafter, I send the writer's *conclusion*—and *my own* for the present, for which latter I crave and shall doubtless receive your thanks.

"We may now draw, says the author of the essay, a few plain and practical inferences from what is stated.

1st, That lime operates equally well, whether applied in a *hot* or *effete* state, provided the condition of the ground upon which it is used, be such as to render a calcareous application beneficial.

2dly, That, in respect of operation, it is immaterial whether the lime be used upon grass land or summer-fallow, and that objects of conveniency ought chiefly to weigh with the farmer in ascertaining the most proper time for applying this article. Upon old grass land, it is perhaps best to plough first, and to summer-fallow in the second year, when lime can be applied. On new and clean grass land, hesitation is superfluous; it may be limed at the outset, that is, before the plough is admitted.

3dly, That to lime moorish soils is a hazardous business, unless dung is likewise bestowed; but to repeat the application upon such soils, especially if they have been severely cropped, is almost a certain loss, and that a compost of lime and rich earth is, in such cases, the only substitute.

4thly, That strong loams and clays require a full dose to bring them into action; such soils being capable of absorbing a great quantity of calcareous matter. Lighter soils, however, require less lime to stimulate them, and may be injured by administering a quantity that would prove moderately beneficial to those of a heavy nature.

5thly, That upon fresh land, or land in a proper state for calcareous application, lime is much superior to dung. Its effects continue for a longer period: while the crops produced are of a superior kind, and less susceptible of injury from the excesses of drought and moisture. Finally, the ground, particularly what is of a strong nature, is much easier wrought; and, in many instances, the saving of labor would almost tempt a judicious farmer to lime his land, were no greater benefit derived from the application, than the opportunity thereby gained of working it in a perfect manner.

It may be added, that though strong soils require to be animated with a good dose of lime, those of a light texture will do equally well with little more than half the quantity requisite on the others, especially if they are fresh, or have not already received an application of calcareous matter. In every case it is the farmer only who can judge of the quantity to be given; but, as a general principle, it is safer to exceed the proper quantity than to be below it. In the latter case the application may prove useless, and the whole expense be lost; whereas it rarely happens, that injury is sustained from an excess, especially if more or less dung is soon after administered."

I will here close this otherwise unprofitable communication with an account of the most extraordinary yield of *wheat* in this neighborhood, with which I am acquainted. Col. Polk, the gentleman who made the twenty-six and a quarter bushels of wheat, from one and a half gallons sowing, is a gentleman of the most unquestionable honor and character.

July 11th, 1829—Col. DASHIELL—Sir: I have finished cleaning my wheat, and agreeable to your request I give you the particulars of the wheat raised from 1½ gal. sowing on a piece of ground I suppose to contain about 1 acre; the lot has been used as a yard in front of a dwelling for many years, and has never been in cultivation since my remembrance, say 25 years, and how much longer I cannot say. The cause of my breaking the sod was, the brown sedge had commenced growing, and had taken possession of half the lot. In 1827, in Oct. I commenced breaking the sod, which was very tough; after the ploughing I commenced spiking, and spiked it over several times.* I then cross-ploughed and spiked it again, but the sward was so very rough I let it lay over until the spring of '38. In March I ploughed, spiked and sowed red clover, and pastured it during the summer. In Oct. I manured with common manure, such as the scrapings of wood piles and well rotted cornstalk manure, that had been to cattle the winter previous. I then ploughed, spiked and sprinkled 1½ gals. common red chaffe wheat. The preparation I used with the wheat was to soak one half in strong pork pickle, and the other half in lime that had been air slacked for about 18 hours—in that time the kernels became very large—I then mixed the wheat well with dry ashes, sowed, ploughed and spiked for the last time—On the 2d July, '39, I reaped it, and trod it out with horses, when it measured 26¼ bus. wheat, struck measure. I send by the boy 1 bushel, which you will do me the favour to have weighed by an accurate set of scales, as I wish to know the weight; the bag containing the wheat weighs ½lb. Yours, respectfully, JOS. G. POLK.

P. S. Show this to Mr. Crifield, as he desired me to give him an account of the proceeds and manner of cultivation.

☞I do hereby certify that I weighed the above wheat in a patent pair of scales, and that it weighed exactly 60 pounds per bushel. A. T. H. JONES.

*Spiking, we presume, means working it with the iron tooth harrow.—*Ed.*

MAMMOTH EGGS.—Among other remarkable productions of the day, we have seen none more so than a couple of eggs—hens eggs—in the office of J. S. & T. B. Skinner. They are from hen's which cost $5 each, and which are, in the body, the size of the cock of the common breed.

Every egg is full of meat, to a proverb, but the eggs of the Ostrich breed contain *more than double as much meat* as the egg of the common barn-door fowl. This is not stated at random. One of each was weighed in the Che-

apeake Bank by troy weight on the 22d inst. The egg of "speckle" of the Ostrich breed weighed 3 oz. 1 dwt. and 10 grains, the half of which would be 1 oz. 10 dwt. and 17 grains; whereas the egg of the common hen weighed but 1 oz. 8 dwt. and 14 grains. Now those who apply in time may have a young cock and two pullets, of this breed, for $10, which is one-third less than the cost of their progenitors, and only the price of 10 Rowan potatoes in Philadelphia last season.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

"*Knoxville, Ten. July 6th*, 1839—Mr Skinner: Sir—I have been reading the Farmer & Gardener for some time—having seen much said of the Italian Spring wheat, and the Siberian, I procured of Mr. Sinclair of Baltimore, a bushel of the Italian, and sowed it the 15th of March last, and cut it the 20th of June last—from the bushel I sowed my overseer informs me that he thrashed out and measured 20 bushels—some was lost in the field—I weighed a bushel, and it weighed 65½ pounds. The land on which it grew was very poor, and had been run in corn 20 years; the berry is full and large. I am well satisfied from this experiment that the Italian wheat is well adapted to our soil and climate, and would advise Tennesseeans to try it. My Siberian I have just cut, it looks well, but I do not think it will yield as much as the Italian. I sowed ¼lb. of Ruta Baga seed on the 12th March last, and they are now the largest I have ever seen; I weighed several—they weighed from 7 to 9 lbs. and there are many that I believe will weigh from 12 to 15 lbs. and some measure 20 and 23 inches round and from 8 to 12 inches long—and the top rivals any thing I have ever seen in luxuriance—I am feeding my milch cows on the tops; they are fond of them. I sowed or drilled some seed in May, and some in June for late crops, but I have little doubt that the proper time to sow for our climate is in March: they thereby escape the fly and other insects. I have sowed an acre and a half of the Mangel Wurtzel, and about the same of Sugar Beet—they are growing finely, and if I was not so young or so great a novice in the business of farming I would say to the East Tennesseeans, that our soil and climate is as well adapted to the culture of the Spring Wheat and the Root culture as any in the world. I will venture to say, as we are getting some of the Durham stock in our country, that every farmer who raises one crop of Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, or Beets, will continue the culture, have better milch cows, fatter cattle, and better hogs, than he can on any other crop. But I am trespassing on your time. G. W. CHURCHWELL."

"*Cambridge, Md. July* 13, 1839—I have this season growing a splendid crop of white Silesian Sugar Beet. I hope in the coming fall to make some sugar in the new German method. I made last year from the same Beet two very decent specimens of Sugar, from my crop of the previous year, but the French method which I adopted was entirely too troublesome and costly for *individual* undertaking—it would suit only a rich corporation, in my opinion. You shall hear in time of my autumnal efforts on the subject. I would like to be informed whether the contemplated mission of Mr. Fleichmann to Europe, has been effected:—by some accident, I did not receive Mr. Ellsworth's letter requesting my aid in the mission until long after the time appointed for my answer to be useful—and moreover I thought Congress ought to have incurred the cost—simply $1500 was required, and many a worthless speech on that floor costs more money.

I have a crop of *drill* Corn of 40 acres, which I really believe will yield me, if no drought occurs, 100 bushels shelled corn per acre. I am encouraged to believe so, because my 40 acre crop of last year's drill, produced, and without a favorable season, 71 bushels, as you remember, I established upon affidavits in the Farmers' Register—large crops should always be well authenticated, and not conjectured—I prefer and grow "Baden." My Spring Wheat is tardy in ripening; it will be ripe next week—I do not admire it, though the crop stands well—the previous year the fly destroyed it, and did not injure my winter wheat in the adjoining field—yet, if we must have small spring grain, it is vastly superior in value of product, to oats. I shall have a very large increase from one ear of "Tree Corn"—*in drill*. You perceive I am a warm advocate for "drill" planting—by several years experience, I maintain I can beat any other mode of corn culture, 50 per ct. at least.

My Multicaulis fails, as every where; about 1 in 4 is my crop. Respectfully, yours, JOSEPH E. MUSE.

P. S. I must tell you—*for condolence*—on arriving at my Transquakin estate, yesterday morning, I witnessed the most disastrous effects upon my corn-fields there, from a tornado with hail, a few hours only previous—said by the neighbors, never to have been equalled in their knowledge. My oats too, was nearly destroyed—but luckily, my wheat had been housed J. E. M."

"*Nanjemoy, Md. July* 19, 1839—Sir—I have obtained five more subscribers for your valuable paper, and have sent the money in advance: Joseph Price, Fielding Dean, Wm. D. Cobey, Edmund Perry, and John J. Harvey, Nanjemoy, Md. Let them commence upon the receipt of this. Respectfully, WM. SMITH."

"*Cumberland Co., Va., July* 17—J. S. Skinner, Esq.—Sir—I enclose you five dollars in payment of my subscription, for the present year, and of that of Dr. Wm. A. Trent, of this County, (whose post-office is at Ca Ira,) to whom you will please send the Farmer from the commencement of your present volume. Please send me, also, the first No. of it, which, from some cause, has never reached me.

I beg you to believe that it affords me real pleasure to shake hands with you, as it were, upon the renewal of our old relation of Editor and Subscriber; and that I shall be truly gratified to see the Pioneer Agricultural Editor of the United States encouraged and rewarded by a patronage and support to his new series, even more extended and liberal than ever sustained and distinguished the old.

With sentiments of very cordial and respectful consideration, your most ob't. serv't. JOHN P. WILSON."

LIME FOR POTATOES.—The use of Plaster, (Sulphate of Lime) for potatoes is well known to every farmer. A spoonful or two put into the hill or upon the tops when they have come up, causes an essential increase.

It is not generally known, however, that common lime, slacked until it falls to powder and put into the hill, is also a valuable dressing.

Mr. Hamlin, of Augusta, North Parish, informs us that he last year used lime in this manner, and thought it was much preferable to plaster.

Its effects were not so quick, but at the harvest it was apparent from the increase of the crop, that the lime was the best dressing.

Since then we find stated in some of our exchange papers that Mr. John Ide, of Waterford, Vermont, has applied lime in the same way, putting about a pint in the hill. Whether this is better than applying it after the potatoes are up, or whether its good effects will be apparent when applied in this latter mode, we have not been informed.—If these facts should tend to further experiments, and it should turn out that lime is in all cases a valuable manure for potatoes—here is another use for this article with which our State is so well provided.

Lime and potatoes are becoming one of the staple productions of Maine.—*Maine Farmer.*

The Savanuah Shipping & Commercial List estimates the stock of Cotton held at the following places as annexed, viz: at

Savannah, June 28	5,845 bales.
South Carolina, June 21	28,495
Mobile, June 21	14,838
New Orleans, June 21	52,304
Virginia, June 17	1,950
North Carolina, June 17	1,000
Augusta and Hamburg, June 1	10,921
Macon, May 1	3,354
Florida, June 18	5,000

SUGAR BEET WITH CORN.—A friend has mentioned a plan of growing beet roots, that has been adopted by a distinguished farmer in Chester Co. Pa. which is said to have been successful. They are grown in alternate rows with corn; the corn being planted in rows six feet apart, a row of beets intervenes. The corn crop is very little, if at all, diminished: the labor is much increased, and a very good crop is obtained. The shade of the corn is supposed to be favourable to the beet. This plan may be worthy of a trial by those who have not yet prepared a piece of ground for roots, and who are anxious to have good winter food for their cattle.

THE SILK CULTURE.

ONE ANSWER FOR MANY INQUIRIES.—"At what price can you effect a sale for me, per *foot*,—say for trees 18 inches high and upwards, *untrimmed*, to be delivered in New York or Baltimore, in October next?"

We take the above from many of the same sort of inquiries, while many others are asking for what price they can be bought. Where no one says what he will take, nor any what they will give, these questions cannot be answered. We are willing and ready to buy or sell on commission, and we take this occasion to say, that if gentlemen will make up their mind the least they will take, stating all particulars, we shall be better prepared to answer those who wish to buy. Where confidence is imposed, all injunctions shall be observed. The lowest rate at which we have been authorised to offer a large number, say 50,000, as they grow in the nursery, and all under two feet to be rejected, is 42 cents per tree.

SILK CULTURE IN PHILADLLPHIA COUNTY.

"*Philadelphia, July* 10, 1839—Jno. S. Skinner, Esq.—Dear Sir: I am feeding a small amount of worms this season, say 30,000, and am making experiments with them, the results of which I will communicate to you in due time. The Silk culture is continuing to attract the attention of agriculturists in this county, and many very beautiful specimens of silk have already been produced, and that too in considerable quantities. Farmers that this spring hooted at the idea of raising silk, are now making arrangements for having the Multicaulis tree during the next season, and as soon as the tree is produced in sufficient quantities to afford the necessary foliage, I have no doubt that an immense quantity of silk will annually be produced in Pennsylvania alone. That the leaf of the multicaulis is an admirable food for the silk worm, can, I presume, no longer be questioned, as much silk of a beautiful fineness and lustre has been already produced during the present season. The arguments deduced from imaginary facts that the tree will not bear the rigours of our winters, and that it is too soft and succulent for the production of silk of a superior quality, must now give way to stern truths deduced from the actual observations and experience of the present year, reports in regard to which will probably be made to the Philadelphia County Silk Society, and your valuable paper shall have the benefit of them. With great respect, I am, dear sir, yours truly, KENDERTON SMITH."

A CAUTION.—The Richmond Whig contains the following caution from JAMES M. GARNETT, Esq. to his "fellow-sufferers in the Morus Multicaulis Speculation." Writing under date of the 16th inst. Mr. GARNETT says: "If it be not too late, I will caution all such against digging up those parts of their grounds wherein they have supposed their cuttings to be dead. This caution I take the liberty to offer, because, so late as yesterday, while some of my negroes were hoeing the plants already growing, I found my cuttings just putting out roots and buds—although, to judge by the surface of the land, all were dead that did not appear above ground."

CHURCH BUILT OF MULBERRY TREES—The Weathersfield girls once built a church out of the proceeds of an onion crop. The Northampton Courier tells a story to match. Some dozen individuals in Amherst, entered into the mulberry business some two or three years since, with a determination, if successful, to erect a new meeting house in that parish. They have been successful, and out of the profits of this little joint stock company, a church is now *erecting* in the East Parish in Amherst.

The Baltimore American says that a gentleman of this city who has a field of fifteen acres filled with a crop of flourishing Morus Multicaulis, has sold the crop during the last week for the sum of $32,500!!

A Cure for a Wen.—A young lady who has the good of the human race at heart, recommends the following, which she has proved to be effectual: Make a very strong brine, and dip in it a piece of flannel two or three times doubled, and apply it to the wen, keeping it constantly wet, night and day, until a separation takes place.—*Southern Botanic Journal.*

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

A TREATISE ON WHEAT.

On the varieties, properties, and classification of Wheat.—by John Le Couteur.

(Continued.)

A First Comparative Experiment.

Perceiving that there were so many varieties of wheat of similar external appearance, as even to baffle the experienced eye of Professor La Gasca, who once more obligingly pointed out several varieties of different colors, which he suspected to be the most productive; I proceeded to put into practice what had occurred to me, to be the only secure mode, to ensure the growth of pure sorts of wheat; namely, to grow them from single grains, or from single ears, and to follow up the plant, by afterwards sowing only the produce of the most productive, so as to form a stock.

Hence at the same time, that I grew the sorts selected by the eye in a field, drilled near other corn, in order to secure them from the birds, thus greatly to improve the purity of my general crops, I adopted the following method to grow the most pure, and farinaceous wheats.

The number of grains in the ears, of fourteen sorts, were carefully counted; in the smallest ear, there were twenty-three grains, in the largest seventy-four. The soil intended for their reception was a fine rich loam, several feet in depth over red clay; a bushel of ashes of sea-weed was spread over the surface, which was dug about the same depth that the plough was intended to turn the furrow, for a wheat crop. The seed having been soaked in strong brine, in separate glasses, was then dried with slacked lime, the drills were made nine inches apart, and the grains were dropped in singly, at about three inches depth, at distances from each other of from three inches, to eleven; the whole being in a square of twenty-two feet, or a perch (Jersey.)

By referring to the Table A, it should be noticed, that the rows Nos. 15 and 16, which were sown very thick, and rows 17, 18, and 19, which were sown moderately thick, about as much so, as by a drill machine, at the rate of two or three bushels to the acre, appeared above ground on the 24th of December, or in 17 days; whereas, all the single grains, of every sort, came up *two days later*. A curious, but satisfactory proof, which experiments repeated since, for the purpose, have confirmed that the grains of wheat, when sown thickly, impart a certain degree of warmth to each other, and to the soil, which hastens their growth two or three days earlier than a single grain.

Owing either to the cold, worms, or birds, (though care was taken to watch,) or unknown causes, several of the single grains never came up, as will be seen by the column, how many died. No. 13, called "Grand Rubellum," by the Professor, or the red Lammas wheat, I believe, out of 58 grains lost 14; whereas No. 5, the Coturianum, lost none. No. 1, a variety suspected to be delicate, but one of the best wheats, both for produce and meal, from 64 grains, only lost 3. In this manner I was led to judge of the hardiness of the varieties, and I was well pleased to observe that the white, or most valuable sorts, were full as hardy as the red.

It appeared that out of seven hundred and fifty-four grains, the whole number sown singly, seventy-four never came up; a loss of one tenth, even with the care and attention I bestowed on them.

I have further discovered, that some sorts are still more delicate, of very precarious and uncertain habits.

The habit of growth of many varieties, differs very considerably; some being of a close, upright growth, others spreading and trailling along the ground; some tillering sooner than others: those in the experiment had all done so by the middle of March. On the 27th, they were hoed for the second and last time, and were afterwards perfectly free from weeds.

I was not, at that early period of my research, so attentive to the moment of flowering as I have since been; as the knowledge of that precise moment might prove the greatest importance to an intelligent farmer, there being an interval of a week, or ten days in the period of flowering of some of the sorts. Hence, a judicious selection, with due care as to the time of sowing the variety, that will soonest come into flower, would enable him, not only to keep his crops from intercrossing by the intermixture of their farina, but as they would ripen in succession, enable him also to bring in his crops in rotation, as each variety ripens, without being hurried by his whole crop being fit for harvesting at the same moment, which is now too often the case.

It may be noticed that a single grain, picked up on the high road by chance, which I immediately perceived to be of an entirely different form, and of a larger size, than any I had yet seen, though sown a week later than the others, was the first to ripen, and was cut on the 31st of July. It has still preserved its early habit, which I know, having now a small field of it.

No. 9, the latest, was only ripe on the 8th of August. This difference in the period of flowering and ripening, could further be increased by arrangement, as to exposition and soil.

The next and chief object of attention, was their comparative produce in grain.

No. 1, produced 3 lbs. 3 oz. from 61 grains, and 3 lbs. 9 oz. weight of straw, of a beautiful white color; whereas No. 14, a red variety, only produced from 59 grains, 1 lb. 10 oz. of wheat, and 2 lb. 5 oz. of straw. Here then was an immense advantage in favor of No. 1, which produced nearly double the quantity of wheat, and a third more straw—its average of tillers being ten, whereas that of the inferior sort was only six; and Professor La Gasca, it must be recollected, imagined that this last, was one of the most productive varieties, evincing the positive necessity of comparitive experiments, to ascertain the relative product of wheat, which the theory alone, even of the learned Professor himself, could never have discovered; he merely having judged from the external appearance of the wheat, its squareness, and compact form; than which, nothing could have proved more deceptive.

No. 8, a downy variety, was still more productive than No. 1, as fifty-five grains produced 4 lbs. 4 oz. of wheat, and 3 lbs. 13 oz. of straw, its average of tillers being 11: the straw of a fine color, and the sample very beautiful, though scarcely so fine, or thinskinned as No. 1. This produced nearly three times as much as No. 14, and a third more straw.

These comparisons decided me to attempt the future cultivation of those I had discovered to be the most productive, by a comparison of the produce of a whole ear.—From a further examination, as to the relative produce of 23 grains, of every sort, taking Nos. 5 and 7, which had but that number of grains in an ear, and by thus drawing two scales of comparison, I hope that a satisfactory conclusion might be arrived at. Hence, the minimum, scale or number, was fixed on to compare their relative produce, from an equal number of grains. Thus, No. 7, containing twenty-three, the least number of grains in one ear, became the standard, to compare the relative produce of the whole fourteen sorts.

By following up these comparisons, it was suspected that Nos. 5, 7, 3 and 1, were among the hardiest varieties; but here their merits in some degree cease; No. 8 being the most productive, and Nos. 1 and 6 being equal.—No. 8 is also the second most productive in straw, the fourth in the average number of tillers, also the second in weight of grain, and the third in produce of flour. It was therefore believed to unite many good properties, and has proved to be a highly productive, and valuable variety, of a downy or hoary sort, with a roundish white grain, rather thin-skinned, producing very fine flour, which makes delicious white bread. It has produced fifty-one bushels to the acre. No. 1, being a ear of fine variety of wheat from Dantzic, has also proved to be highly valuable, though the straw is so tall, that it might be apt to lay, in moist situations.

I was induced also to cultivate No. 5, being a seedling variety, not at all disposed to sport or change, producing a very fine round white sample: it has proved very productive. It produced from 23 grains more than any, but then it had the advantage of double distance between the grains, which doubtless tended to its increase. Its average of tillers was 16.

By an examination of the comparative list, B, it will be perceived, that it was easy to arrive at some sort of general conclusion, by attention to the produce of ears that contained nearly the same number of grains, and again, by a second investigation, as to their relative produce throughout the whole, to establish which were those most advisable for general crops.

A. Remarks on an experiment made on fourteen varieties of Wheat, sown on the 7th of December, 1832. Each row contained the grains of a single ear; they had been soaked in brine for an hour, then dried as usual with lime. 27=1 denotes that 27 grains are equal to 1 scruple, apothecaries weight, &c.

Nos.	Variety and description.	Seeds s'w	Sample.	Up.	Died.	Ripe.	No. ears	Ave'g of till	Grains in best ear.	Height. ft.	Height. in.	Weight of grain. lb.	Weight of grain. oz.	Weight of grain. gr	Weight of straw lb.	Weight of straw oz.	Remarks.
1	Triticum (Dantzic) Hybridum Candidum, -	64	27=1	Dec 26	3	A'g5	625	10	70	4	8	3	3	2	3	9	White straw, fine.
2	Trit. Hyb. Album Densum.—Round White,	62	28=1	do	7	do	562	10	81	4	8	2	12	4	3	4	Stout straw.
3	Trit. Hyb. Album Densum—Rubellum (reddish)	53	27=1	do	2	do	556	10	86	4	5	2	12	7	3	6	Do. do.
3	Trit. Hyb. (No. 6. c.)—Fine White, - -	50	24=1	do	4	do	662	14	72	4	5	3	1	11	3	6	Straw str'g & thi'k
5	Trit. Hyb. Coturianum—Seedling—Fine White,	24	20=1	do	0	do	399	16	72	4	4	1	14	7½	2	4	Slight straw.
6	Trit. Koeleri, No. 1,—White Downy, - -	44	22=1	do	4	6h	627	15	58	4	7	3	3	2	3	12	Do. do
7	Trit. Koeleri Coturianum—Seedling Red Downy	24	18=1	do	1	do	350	15	55	4	4	1	9	6	2	2	Coarse do
8	Trit. Koeleri.—White Downy, - - - - -	65	23=1	do	9	do	649	11	68	4	0	4	4	0	3	13	Fine do
9	Trit. Hyb.—Red Compact—Plump Whitish, -	40	23=1	do	5	8th	355	10	57	4	6	2	9	0	3	15	Coarse do
10	Trit. Hyb.—Red ear.—Whitish, - - - -	74	27=1	do	7	6th	508	7	74	4	4	3	8	0	1	9	Reddish do
11	Trit. Hyb.—White ear—Reddish Yellow Grain,	60	21=1	do	3	2nd	461	8	62	4	9	2	4	6	2	9	Do. do
12	Trit. Hyb.—Yellow, - - - - - - - -	74	25=1	do	11	1st	578	9	78	5	6	2	10	3	3	12	Straw whit& stout
13	Trit. Hyb.—Grand Rubellum.—Liver colored,	58	24=1	do	14	5th	380	8	59	4	8	2	7	7	2	7	Coarse.
14	Trit. Hyb.—Reddish Yellow Grain. - - -	62	24=1	do	4	do	363	6	64	4	11	1	10	0	2	5	Fine white straw.
15	Sown thick from a	thk		24th	"	do	"	"	"	"	"	3	6	5	6	10	Do. Do.
16	Pint of Seed similar	do.		do	"	do	"	"	"	5	6	3	0	6	5	11½	Do. Do.
17	to No. 1, selected by	less		do	"	do	"	"	"	"	"	2	0	6	3	13	Do. Do.
18	Professor La Gasca	do.		do	"	do	"	"	"	"	"	2	11	2	4	12½	Do. Do.
19	White Dantzic.	do.		do	"	do	"	"	"	"	"	3	3	0	6	10	Do, Do.

C. Result of an experiment to ascertain the quantity of Meal, or Flour & Bran in each of the 14 varieties under trial.

Nos.	Description of grain.	½ gill measure weighed. oz.	gro	grs.	Produced in Flour. oz.	gros.	grs.	Produced in Bran. oz.	gros.	grs.	Total in Grinding. oz.	gros.	grs.	Loss in Grinding. oz.	gros.	grs.
1	White Dantzic—large round,	1	5	28	1	0	42	0	4	24	1	5	2	0	0	26
2	Small round, - - -	1	4	50	0	7	50	0	4	34	1	4	24	0	0	30
3	Reddish round - - -	1	4	37	0	7	5	0	5	14	1	4	19	0	0	18
4	Fine white—longish, - -	1	4	46	0	6	3	0	6	37	1	4	50	0	0	16
5	Fine white Seedling—roundish,	1	4	39	0	6	3	0	6	20	1	4	32	0	0	7
6	Fine White, - - -	1	4	52	0	7	18	0	5	11	1	4	29	0	0	13
7	Coarse Yellow—round, -	1	4	50	0	6	51	0	5	41	1	4	28	0	0	22
8	Fine White, - - -	1	5	4	0	7	24	0	5	12	1	4	36	0	0	32
9	Plump Whitish—roundish -	1	4	38	0	6	46	0	5	32	1	4	14	0	0	24
10	Whitish, - - - -	1	4	39	0	7	20	0	5	4	1	4	24	0	0	15
11	Reddish Yellow, - -	1	4	44	0	6	57	0	5	39	1	4	32	0	0	12
12	Yellow—round, - - -	1	4	44	0	6	8	0	6	26	1	4	34	0	0	10
13	Liver—elongated, - -	1	4	32	0	6	34	0	5	44	1	4	14	0	0	18
14	Reddish Yellow, plump, -	1	4	28	0	6	28	0	5	29	1	3	57	0	0	31

B. Return of produce in weight of Wheat, taking an average from No. 7, which had just twenty-three grains sown, showing the relative weight of produce, as well as the total weight of the 14 sorts.

Nos.	Grain grown	Average.	Produced. lb.	oz	gros	Relative number.	Surplus.	Total	Total weight of Wheat. lb	oz.	gros
1	61	23=	1	5	0	256 +	366	= 625	3	3	2
		38=	1	14	2						
2	55	23=	1	4	4	253 +	309	= 562	2	12	4
		32=	1	8	0						
3	51	22=	1	5	5	272 +	284	= 556	2	12	7
		28=	1	7	2						
4	46	23=	1	9	11	350 +	312	= 662	3	1	11
		23=	1	8	0						
5	23	23=	1	14	7½	387	——	= 387	1	14	7½
6	40	23=	1	14	2	384 +	243	= 627	3	3	2
		17=	1	5	0						
7	23	23=	1	9	6	350	——	= 350	1	9	6
8	56	23=	1	13	0	262 +	387	= 649	4	4	0
		33=	2	7	0						
9	35	23=	1	15	0	226 +	129	= 355	2	9	0
		12=	0	10	0						
10	67	23=	0	15	0	182 +	326	= 508	3	8	0
		44=	2	9	0						
11	57	23=	0	14	0	212 +	249	= 461	2	4	6
		34=	1	8	6						
12	63	23=	1	0	3	256 +	352	= 578	2	10	3
		40=	1	10	0						
13	44	23=	1	8	4	193 +	187	= 380	2	7	7
		21=	0	15	3						
14	59	23=	0	10	7	147 +	216	= 363	1	10	0
		36=	0	15	1						
680 Grains produced a Total Weight of lbs. from a little more than one ounce and a quarter of seed.									38	0	7½

The continued investigations of two subsequent years, have further confirmed me in my original opinions. I am now convinced that a proper selection of wheat is indispensable, my crops having almost doubled in produce; since I have raised seed of a pure sort. Those intelligent and superior farmers, who have already made great strides towards pure crops, by a careful selection of seed, must not expect so great an increase. To those, however, I hold out decided hopes of improvement, by the means I recommend.

It must appear obvious, from the tables I exhibit, that a farmer who would sow No. 14, on a soil which would equally suit No. 8, might be unable to pay his way; whereas, had he happened to have sown No. 8, he would have had nearly three times more wheat, and a third more straw; hence, it must be clearly seen, that in any intermixture of sorts in crops, some, as I have already stated, having no less than twenty-three varieties:—the loss of produce, as compared with entirely pure crops, suited to the soil and climate, would be in exact proportion to the number of less productive sorts so intermixed.

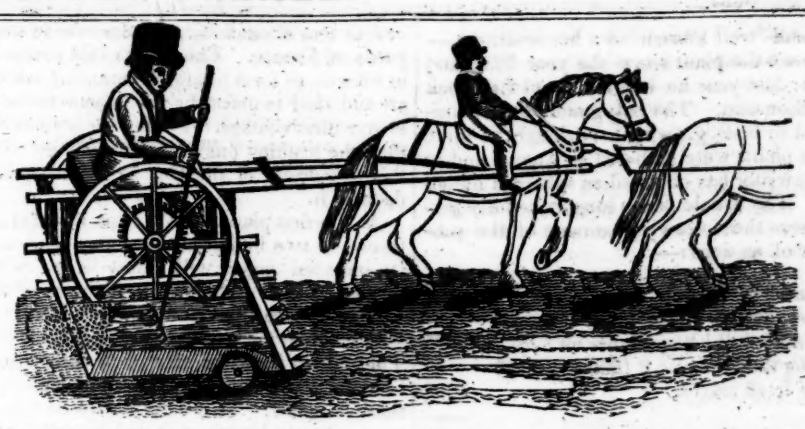
(To be Continued.)

Cotton Crop.—Extract of a letter from a highly respectable planter on one of the neighboring Islands, dated 15th July, 1838.

The crops of Cotton are deteriorating every day, and there is not now a single crop which I have seen or heard of, which is not diseased, and generally very badly. It is the opinion of the older and more experienced planters, that a large crop is entirely out of the question. Whether it is to be a medium or a very small one, like that of last year, will depend very much upon the season which is to follow.

So far, every shower that we have had, has been accompanied by violent gusts of wind, which have prostrated and bruised the plants much to their injury—hence it is supposed, the disease which so generally prevails in all the crops. The plants too, are generally in a very luxuriant and growing state, so far as the weed (and not the fruit bearing qualities) are concerned, and are in a fine condition for the Catterpillar, which I confidently look for, if we have in a week or two much more of cool easterly winds such as we have had some week or so past; in that case as the lower fruit is nearly all gone by the present disease, I do not know what may be the extent of the calamity, and whether it may not proceed to the limit of a scarcity of seed, for the next crop, as I once heard that it has happened.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Virginia Tobacco crop—The Petersburg Intelligencer of Friday says, "The tobacco crop promises as large a yield as was ever known in the state. The only danger is that it may be injured in quality by being too forward."



HUSSEY'S PATENT REAPING MACHINE.

We have already noticed the success which has attended the operation of this machine in this state, and recur to it again for the purpose of presenting a drawing of it to our readers. We consider it as a matter of vast importance to the grain growing districts, and is calculated to effect pretty much of a revolution in our system of harvesting. A report on its operation was made by a committee of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, in September last, and published in the 'Cabinet,' from which we make the following extract:

"The machine was put in operation in a piece of several acres of heavy wheat, considerably lodged—and contrary to the expectations of most of the committee, it performed remarkably well. The machine requires two horses to draw it, a boy to drive them, and a man to push off the grain. It is not material whether the speed be a walk or a slow trot, though a walk where the grain stands tolerably fair, is to be preferred. A trot is sometimes necessary where the grain is much lodged, or a strong wind drives in the direction of the machine. It operates very satisfactorily in grain so much fallen as to be entirely beyond the ability of the cradle; and the grain is generally laid fully as regularly as by the cradle. with the advantage on the part of the machine, that it is laid in heaps ready for binding, thereby saving much labor in thin crops, and rendering a rake unnecessary. So perfect did the machine perform, even in grain considerably lodged, and in which a cradle could scarcely have been used at all, that not a stalk was left standing, while the stubble presented one uniform height of about 7 inches throughout the field—The loss, too, by this mode of harvesting, is greatly reduced. The machine operates somewhat on the principle of the common shears, requiring nothing of the momentum of the cradle, and the only jarring attending it is from the weight of the grain falling on a smooth surface. The wheat cut on the present occasion, was dead ripe, having been standing two weeks longer than necessary, and yet scarcely a grain could be found shattered out.

"It is estimated by the committee, that the ordinary performance of this machine is from ten to twelve acres per day; although they fully believe, that on an emergency, it could accomplish twice this amount of work. In confirmation of this, they would state, that it cut, on this occasion, 630 square yards in two minutes, doing its work in the most perfect manner. It requires from 6 to 10 persons, according to the state of the crop, to bind up or remove the grain as fast as cut, which it is necessary should be done to prevent it from being crushed by the horses and wheels of the machine, on the succeeding through. The machine is not liable to get easily out of order; and the cutters, although they are very readily sharpened, seldom require it, as more than 100 acres of grain, according to the statement of Mr. Hussey, had been cut by those attached to this machine, prior to the present occasion.

"Upon the whole, the machine did its work remarkably well, where it was possible for any thing except the naked scythe to penetrate." Signed, K. Smith, John Fox, Jacob Shallcross, P. R. Freas.

Chas. Carroll, Esq. of Dougheregan Manor, also testifies to the great value of this machine, and gives it as his opinion that it is impossible for cradles to cut grain as clean or as evenly, for it takes every head and leaves the stubble accurately level. In very heavy grain, however, he considers the machine shews to best advantage, performing the work of four cradlers, and furnishing employment for eight good active binders. Mr. Carroll remarks that it may be applied to the cutting of clover seed; and with some alterations to the cutting of meadows and all kinds of grass; and thinks it will soon be seen upon all farms where it is found necessary to have a threshing machine.

New Kind of Wheat.—The Charlestown, Va. Press says that "a new kind of wheat, of superior quality, and which yields much more abundantly than any hitherto raised in that county, has been cut the present harvest on the farm of Mr. John Wysong, near Shepherdstown. Mr. W. obtained the seed from Mr. Stonebraker of Maryland, who became in possession of a small quantity by accident, two or three years since. From three bushels and three pecks sown by Mr. W. on ground not the most favorable part of his farm for wheat, he will, it is thought, have a yield of at least 125 bushels—some competent judges say 150 bushels. The heads are very large, and contain many more grains than the heads of wheat now generally grown in Jefferson county. It attracts much attention, and is evidently a new and very superior kind of wheat, well worthy the attention of farmers. In a favorable season, and land not unfavorable to the production of wheat, it is believed it will always yield from 40 to 50 bushels per acre."

On the above, the American remarks:—We have received some additional particulars respecting this new kind of wheat. It is called the *Rock Wheat*, from the circumstance, that some two or three years ago a single head of wheat, of peculiarly large size and product was seen growing by itself from the crevice of a rock in a wheat field. The head was carefully preserved and the grain sown, and from it has been produced the few parcels which were sown last year by different gentlemen. Two of these parcels found their way to Baltimore, and on account of their remarkably fine quality and the accompanying assurance of their productive character, were bought for seed at the rate of three dollars per bushel. They were sown in the vicinity of our city early in October last, and we are now enabled to state the result of the experiment as made by one of the gentlemen, Mr. Joel Vickers. Three and a half acres of rich, well prepared ground, have been found to produce at the rate of *forty-seven bushels to the acre*. The quality of the grain is excellent, and many of the heads were found to contain forty-five grains of wheat. Although it is admitted that, when the character of the land and the favorableness of the season are considered, ordinary grain would have produced a full yield, yet the extraordinary product just stated in the case of Mr. Vickers, as well as in that quoted from the Charlestown Press, proves that the *Rock Wheat* is a valuable species, and well merits the notice of wheat growers.

Polygonum Tinctorum.—The French are directing their attention to the cultivation of this plant as an article of agricultural produce, for the extraction of indigo, as a coloring matter, which answers equally as well. Considerable has been said about it in the French agricultural publications, and several experiments detailed, from which it appears that the plant will form as staple an article as the beet sugar, or the production of silk—two branches of agriculture, to which the French are devoting great attention.

In a late number of the *Annales d' Agriculture Francaise*, is a notice of the cultivation of the polygonum, from the pen of M. Farel, member of the agricultural so-

ciety of Herault, and well known as a horticulturist.—The writer has grown the plant since the year 1837, and with good success: last year he had increased his stock of plants to three thousand. The polygonum is an annual, and is cultivated in beds, growing to the height of three or four feet. The plants were gathered in August and in September, and the writer has obtained as splended indigo as was ever seen. The article is too long to be fully given, but M. Farel gives the following estimate of the product and net profit of an acre:—

	francs.
Cultivation of an acre of land	600
Gathering of leaves, at two francs every hundred kilogrammes, on 80,000 kilogrammes an acre,	1600
Labor, for obtaining the fecula, at 2 francs the 100 kilogrammes of fresh leaves,	1600
Expense per acre,	3800
Product of indigo, of one-half for 100 on 800 quintals of leaves—400 kilogrammes at 14 francs per kilogramme,	5600
Gain per acre,	1800

Equal to nearly $100 per acre. This estimate, owing to the price of labor, &c., is not a sure guide to the growth of the plant in this country; but we hope some of our enterprising agriculturists will try experiments to test its value.—*Hort. Jour.*

CULTURE OF THE VINE.

(*Continued.*)

The pruning is also to be noticed. And here I shall observe, that we ought, in all our attempts at cultivating the vine, or, indeed, any thing else, our first object ought to be to assist nature in her operations; but never to oppose her with right down contradiction in her modes of proceeding; though we may avail ourselves freely of her willingness to change somewhat her ordinary course to accommodate us. The usual method in Europe is to keep the vines low, and to prune very close, by which means the young shoots are proportionably large, vigorous and sappy. Every part of the vine of the summer's growth is larger and more succulent than if it had not been pruned. This, it appears, has somewhat the same effect that a greater degree of fertility of the soil would produce. Another effect is, that by suffering a much smaller number of shoots to grow, the vines are more open, by which a free circulation of air among them is obtained. It may be observed here, that within certain limits, the poorer and drier the soil is, the richer the fruit, though less abundant. The more freely the sap runs up to the ends of the growth, the more vigorous and large this growth seems to be. To procure, therefore, as great a crop as desirable, without running the risk of having the fruit too weak in saccharine matter, the practice frequently obtains to prune short, viz: to three or four buds, more or less, according to the strength of the vine, every shoot of a vine except one which is kept two or three feet long, but bent round so as to form a circle by tying the end of it to the foot of the vine, near about the place where this shoot takes its rise. Mr. Forsyth aims at the same object when he recommends to trim the young shoots of the preceeding year's growth, which he keeps much longer than is done in vineyards, horizontally in a serpentine form, by which the movement of the sap is rendered more slow.—When we understand the object and effect of these practices, we can govern ourselves so as to obtain the same effect by similar means adapted to our circumstances. That the grapes of old vines are richer than those of young ones, must be accounted for on the same principles; for young vines push with a much greater luxuriance than old ones, and bear accordingly a more watery fruit. This, I believe, is the case generally with all sorts of fruits, and it is frequently found that when the trees are planted into too fertile a soil, they bear little or no fruit; the little they bear being very inferior. This, at least, is the case with the peach.

Whether it be owing to our soils and climate, or to the nature of the vines which we cultivate most successfully, or to both causes combined, certain it is that our vines grow larger here than in Europe. We should, therefore, adapt ourselves to our circumstances, and prune and train them accordingly. Young vines, about six to twelve years old, are often seen to put forth shoots in the course of one summer, from thirty to fifty feet long. It is impracticable to keep such vines within the height of three or four feet altogether, as is the case in most of the vineyards of France. The object that nature seems to have in view is to form a large tree, and if we employ all our art and skill to defeat her, it appears to me that it must be to our disadvantage. During these years of great growth, then the pruning ought to be such as to moderate only this propensity of the vine to its enlargement, but not to destroy it.

At the first planting of a vine, it ought to be cut down to one or two buds, so as to give it no more to do than its impeded vigor will allow it to perform. By this means, instead of having a number of slender weakly shoots, we shall have one or two strong ones, that will will give us the prospect of a luxuriant healthy vine.—The second year, the vine ought to be pruned short again, to about three or four buds, and suffer only one or two of these to grow. This course may be followed, gradually increasing the length of the vine until it has attained to a considerable extension. The longest and strongest shoots ought to be shortened in proportion to their strength, and trained horizontally, or nearly so, in such a manner as to fill up as evenly as possible the space allotted for it, suppressing entirely all the weaker ones, those that are misplaced, and cutting down to four, to eight or ten buds, the middle sized ones, and be sure not to leave too many of them, that in the summer the vine be not too bushy and confused.

I train mine to the height of about eight feet, and then lead them horizontally overhead on a coarse trellis formed of lathes, either split or sawed. This trellis is supported by posts merely split as if intended for a common worm-fence, or sawed when a saw mill is convenient. These being made of the most durable wood I can get, (here we use light wood.) This frame or trellis forms squares of about two feet and a half, and to it I tie the vines with willow twigs. There is a considerable advantage in tying the vine on the under part, instead of on the top, which is this: When in the spring the shoots are growing luxuriantly, they are easily broken off by the wind, if they are not supported, and they are too tender to be bent down to the trellis. The frame of the trellis is formed of laths four inches wide by one inch and a quarter thick, placed edgewise. The vine being tied under this, the young shoots readily find a support against the smaller laths nailed on the top of the larger ones; or they may be gently inclined towards them and fastened by some soft substance, and very few are broken down by the wind. In this manner of attaching the vine to the frame or trellis, all the old wood, even that of the preceding year's growth, is fastened underneath the laths, and all, or nearly all the young growth, rests on the top, fastened down to any part of the trellis, and the grapes hang down between the lathes, the foliage being thereby above, protecting the fruit from the immediate action of the sun and direct influence of intemperate weather. A full grown vine well trained and spread in this manner, with its fruit hanging down, and surmounted by the green canopy of the leaves, is a very beautiful sight. Another slight advantage of this manner of training is, that the grapes cannot be seen from above, and that, therefore, the birds are much less attracted by them. An old vine is to be pruned according to the same principles, and in pursuance of the same views, as the younger ones, viz: to leave only as many bearing branches as are necessary to fill up the space, and less than this if the space is great, and prune them shorter or longer according to their strength and the number of them; figuring to one's self whilst pruning, the effect of the future shoots, both in filling the space, and in being sufficiently distant from each other, as not to be crowded and impede the free circulation of the air. It is, of course, better that there should be some vacancies between the growing shoots than that these should be too close.

As the vine is growing, it is advantageous to take off the *interleaves* or side shoots, called by some "robbers," and also the claspers, at least as high as two or three buds above the fruit; but, as you thereby deprive the vine of its natural means of fastening itself to the frame for support, their place (the claspers) should be supplied by tying them in their suitable places, with some soft substance, such as bass-matting, bullrush, or even corn-shuck, softened in water. The claspers, if left near the fruit, are apt to entwine round it and injure it greatly. I call "*interleaves*," those secondary shoots that grow on the primary ones, at every joint, and seem destined to protect the buds that are intended for the following year's growth; and it may be better to cut them off, leaving about half an inch of it, than break them off close to the principal stem and the buds they protect. Be this as it may, if they are all left, some of them do sometimes grow too large, shade the fruit too much, and seem to nearly obliterate the bud which we think they feed and protect. The leaves ought never to be pulled off, particularly near the fruit, except perhaps when it is nearly ripe; for they are a provision of nature to procure food, sustenance and protection to the buds destined for the following year's growth; for if the leaves are pulled off, these buds would thereby be starved. If such leaves are ever suppressed from necessity, they should be *cut off* so as to leave the greatest part of their footstalk or stem. Neither should the principal shoots be shortened, not, at any rate, until late in the season, and when the fruit is nearly ripe. The shortening of them induces the interleaves to grow much more than they would otherwise, and if they are cut off only a few buds above the fruit, this operation usually forces the growth of the buds depended upon for the following year's fruit as well as its accompanying appendages of leaves, &c. This operation, in several kinds of vines, makes them produce a second crop of grapes which may ripen tolerably late in the fall, but seldom uniformly and as perfectly as the first; and this is, moreover, as stated above, at the expense of the following year's crop and to the injury of the vine.—If this be ever done for the purpose of obtaining a second crop of grapes, only one branch or rather shoot ought to be so treated, unless the vine is large and very luxuriant, when two shoots to each such a vine may be made thus to perform a double task. I know that this operation of shortening the shoots is recommended by many writers on the subject, and this with the view, as they say, to throw more sap and nourishment into the fruit. In this I believe they are mistaken; or, if not, I am satisfied it will not answer a good purpose in our climate and with our luxuriantly growing vines. It seems to me that the reasoning of these writers is not correct; for, if plants take in nourishment from the atmosphere by their leaves, the suppression of a considerable part of the leaves bearing shoots, must deprive the vine of a part of its expected food; though, perhaps, the fruit may be rendered thereby the richer in saccharine matter, by subtracting from the luxuriance of the vine. This may be the case, though my experience seems not favorable to such a conclusion; besides the inconvenience of losing the buds of the next year's crop. In order to ascertain, in some degree, the effect of shortening the shoots on the fruit, and to prevent the growing of the interleaves and buds, I have several times operated as follows, on shoots which I intended to be cut off at the following pruning: After cutting off the shoot two or three buds above the fruit, I carefully with a penknife scooped out all the buds of the shoot, taking care not to injure the principal leaves. The effect on the fruit was so insignificant as not to be observable. The grapes ripened well, but were neither larger nor better than the others; indeed they were rather smaller. N. HERBEMONT.

(To be Continued.)

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.—It was not long after this journal was first established, that the editor, reflecting on the high and important duties to be performed by the *Mistress*, as well as the Master, in every well regulated family, felt that it might be useful in itself, if it was not incumbent on him, to set apart a certain portion of each number as a sort of closet or repository, for useful recipes and moral reflections connected with the duties and administration of wives and mothers.

Time and reflection have served to impress us more and more, with a sense of the dignity and the importance of the part which is, or ought to be acted by them in the great drama of life. In studying to do what we can, to improve our social condition and to augment the happiness of the domestic circle,—objects most of all worthy of the study and labour of every man of sense and good feeling,—do we not habitually forget how much, in every scheme and under all circumstances, depends on *woman's agency?* We think, and talk, and act too much, as if *all* depended on the *man*—This may be set down as the natural consequence of superior strength—the selfishness of power which every where leads might to forget right.—It may be called the remaining traces of a state of barba-

rism; for through all the world the less man is raised in mind and habits above the level of the brute, the more debased and subservient is the relation and employment of females; nor has the highest degree of refinement to which we have yet attained, entirely eradicated the pride of strength and the habitual tyranny and abuse of physical power. Hence we repeat that it is with great difficulty and only by *exertion*, only by repeated self-examination and enlightened reflection on the principles of justice and our own true interests, that we can bring ourselves to acknowledge that the offices to be discharged in the domestic circle by the *wife and the mother*, are only less, and *scarcely* less dignified and less pregnant with good or ill to society, than those of the husband and the father. If the profits of out-door operations, the health and happiness of his slaves, the improvement of his domestic animals, the amount of his crops, and gradual improvement and value of his estate, depend almost altogether on his industry and skill; even in these the wife may be accessary by her economy, punctuality, charity and good temper. But of not much less account than these, in the general result of their joint administration, is her supervision, and even, according to circumstances, her direct participation in the management of the dairy, the kitchen, the garden, the poultry, the pantry, the laundry; her preserves, her pickles, her knitting and sewing, the neatness of her chambers, her table, and above all, the cleanliness, health and education of the *body and the mind, of her children*, until years and growth, and business and marriage, shall abstract them from that most anxious, faithful, and safest of all guardianships, a *mother's care!*

The man, and especially the *husband*-man, who reflects a moment on the high and responsible character of the mistress, the wife, and mother of a family, and yet fails to perceive that even in our habits of thought, as well as in our conduct, we do not sufficiently appreciate and honor it, must have an obtuse perception of his own duty and interest, as well as of truth and justice. As it is impossible to overrate the influence of woman after she assumes the station and obligations of the wife, on the happiness of the husband, the principles and character of her children, and the comfort of the domestics, so it is impossible to study too carefully, or to pursue too earnestly the plans of physical and intellectual education, which shall promise best to prepare the rising generation of daughters for that relation and those duties in life which are the great ends of their existence, and in comparison with which, all other considerations and aims fade into insignificance.

Reflections like these, anxiously felt, however crudely here expressed, have led us to revive the Housewife's, hitherto rather lack-a-daisically (as Sterne would say) denominated the *Ladies'* Department. If we do not fill it with useful things, it will be for want of time and talents; not for want of a full conviction of its dignity and influence. Would that we could wield the pen of a Johnson or an Addison to give strength and graceful ornament of expression, to our strong conception of the demand which it has on the first regards of every one who claims the right to be called a man, and a gentleman. Remembering without time to revise, what we have so hastily written in the bustle of a Steamboat, we have some doubts whether it properly belongs, after all, to the *Housewife's* Department; and whether it should not have rather been headed the *Husband's!* When a writer thus takes his pen to beguile an hour, in the hope of some usefulness, without knowing exactly what he is going to say, to avoid putting the head on the wrong shoulders, perhaps it would be better first to construct the body, and then crown it according to its gender, with hat or bonnet. For the present, however, we will let it remain as it is, promising to fill up the next vacant hour in a crowd, where, (as often happens in this day, when all the world is in motion,)

"I care for nobody, no, not I,
For nobody cares for me,"—

with some observations on what we conceive to be the prevailing defects and gross errours in the system, if system it may be called, of female education pursued in those States, with the habits of which we are most familiar, and about which we confess to be most anxious—a system which, attempting to follow in the footsteps of the new and vulgar rich of our own country, and the aristocracy of Europe, makes the daughter neither a good housewife nor an accomplished lady—but an abortive something "betwixt and between" the two, like, to use the homely expression of a lady of our acquaintance, "*Mutton dressed Lamb fashion.*" Without aspiring to the honor of being a lady's man, we profess to be the friend of all *good housewives.*

To the Editor of the American Farmer—

Sir—A lady has caused to be published in the Chronicle, that hogs-lard rubbed on a bedstead with a piece of woolen cloth, will prevent the bed-bug from infesting the bedstead.

An extract obtained by stewing Gympson or Jamestown weed, in fish oil, and rubbed on bedsteads and posts, and the wash-boards in a lodging room, is found from practice, to destroy bed-bugs and other insects that infest a room during the warm summer months. During the excessive heat and drought of last summer, a lodging room in the third story of an old inhabited brick house on St. Paul's street, was infested with bed-bugs. The extract of Jamestown weed stewed in common fish oil was applied; it destroyed the bugs, and no musquitoes annoyed the person who slept in it. The moth fly and common flies did not appear in the room. Spermaceti whale oil had better be made use of instead of the common fish oil. The South Sea Islanders anoint their bodies with fish oil in order to protect them from the annoyance of insects.

An extract of Gympson or Jamestown weed, made by stewing the leaves and tender stalks in common fish oil, might be applied to seed wheat and corn, with a brush, stirring the heaps, to be kept in a close room ten or fifteen days before sowing or planting. It would be offensive to birds and insects—The germ of the Hessian fly and other insects might be destroyed by it. The quantity of oil required would be inconsiderable; it now sells at 46 cents per gallon.

The extract might be applied to advantage on the roots of peach trees when replanted, and an application of it might be applied to seeds generally.

The extract destroys lice and other insects on animals. A little rubbed on the head and back of sheep when sheared, would prove advantageous.

Metallic and vegetable poisons are much used in spirits, which are greatly objectionable, on account of the danger of keeping the solution in families. Any poison in fish oil would not be dangerous.

Gympson leaves and tender stalks, stewed in any oil or grease of any kind, until the leaves and stalks become soft, then strained and squeezed through coarse linen fabric, gives an extract which will keep good for use a number of years. A.

[The above is from a highly respectable source, and should any of our readers make any experiments on the hints given therein, they might render a service to the public by making known the results.]

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.—The contracts have been awarded for the construction of the Rail Road through its whole course in Virginia, with the exception of the first section, being that nearest Harper's Ferry, which, we understand is not yet definitively located. The work will, no doubt, be commenced very soon—most probably, during the next month. Mr. Knight, the chief engineer, and Mr. Latrobe, the engineer of location and construction, passed through town on yesterday morning, being engaged in the final examination of the location through Virginia. A number of other engineers and contractors, and persons connected with the work, are also upon the ground.—*Martinsburg Gazette, July* 18.

The Board of Public Works for Illinois, previous to closing their semi-annual session at Springfield, established the terminus of the Northen Cross Rail Road, at or near Strawn's Bluff, on the west bank of the Wabash river, in the direction of Covington.

Late & Important News.

New York, Monday, 4 P. M.—The steam ship Great Western arrived at her old station at about 2 o'clock this afternoon, having left Bristol on the 6th instant, with dates from London to the day previous, and the same from Liverpool. The Great Western brings 105 passengers. The British Queen was to leave Portsmouth on the 11th inst.

I regret to be obliged to inform you that the advices just received are of a most distressing nature.—Cotton had declined 3-4d from the date of our last accounts of the 13th ult. and was still heavy, with a very moderate demand.

The depression was the result of a continued and increasing scarcity of money, which had reached such a height, that it was thought the rate of interest would be raised to 6 per cent. by the Bank of England, (it had previously been raised to 5½) and even a suspension of cash payments appear to have been looked for by some.—Letters from the city fully bear out the deplorable accounts given in the papers, and state that it was almost impossible to define the value of money—as high as 1½a2 per ct. per month, being paid on stock securities. American stocks were, of course, unsaleable at any price, and although I have not seen any quotations for them, I fear a heavy reduction in prices must have taken place.

In such a state of affairs it becomes evident that, specie must now go forward to England from here, in large amounts, to make up for the deficiency caused by the decreased value of our securities and of cotton; and it is to be trusted, our banks will not be terrified into any needless measures of precaution, by the change from their vaults to the Bank of England, of the specie which now lies idle here. It is perhaps, however, premature to speculate in this way.

The political news does not appear of much interest; it is evident, however, that ministers were daily becoming more and more unpopular, and their majorities in many instances, had not exceeded two or three; still they clung to office, and probably will, until a dissolution of Parliament, which is looked for in the fall.

In the House of Lords on the 23d, the Marquis of Westminster declared himself in favor of triennial Parliaments and extension of the suffrage.

Lady Flora Hastings expired on the afternoon of the 4th inst. The Queen at once ordered Buckingham Palace to be closed.

From the east we learn that the Sultan had declared war against the Pacha of Egypt, and had sent a large army into Syria, where the insurrection was assuming a formidable appearance.

London, July 2.—The effect of the late restrictive measures at the Bank of England, up to the present time, is observable chiefly in the fall of cotton, to which commodity and the speculations in it they were principally aimed, and to that extent a general good is obtained, though at the cost of much individual loss and suffering. Many innocent parties were led into them by the facilities in money created by the Bank in December last, and for them some sympathy is due, but every one will rejoice to see the American combination broken up and those ruined which was engaged in them in direct hostility to our manufacturing system. The prospect at present is, from the great decline in the value of this article, that the looms of the north will soon be at work again, and the best substitute created for a continued exportation of gold, in a supply of cotton fabrics at moderate prices to the whole world.

Liverpool, Jnne 28—*Cotton*—The enquiry from the trade continues to be very limited, and the market has been exceedingly dull throughout the week, and has closed heavily at a decline of ¼d. per lb. upon American, ¼d. on Egyptian, and 1-8 d. on all other descriptions. 100 Bengal and 50 Surat have been taken for export.

Liverpool, July 3—*Cotton Market*—The market continues very depressed, and prices have declined ¼d. per lb. in American descriptions since Friday. The business to-day amounts to 1200 bags, including 100 Brazils, 8 3-4d. to 9¼d.; 80 Egyptians, 12d. to 13d.; and 50 Surats, 5d. to 6d.; the remainder are Americans, 200 bales of which are for export.

Liverpool, July 4—*Cotton*—The demand for Cotton continues limited; the sales of yesterday being only 1200 bales, and to-day 1000, without change in prices.

Liverpool Corn Market, July 2—The duty on wheat and flour from foreign ports was, as anticipated, increased last Friday to 13s 8d per quarter, and 8s 2½d per bbl.

At this day's market there was a moderete attendance and sales were made chiefly to distant interior markets, of Wheat, at very fully our last quotations, and on hard and some other descriptions of middling Foreign Wheat which have latterly been more depressed, an advance of 2d to 3d per 70 lbs. was obtained; there was also a better demand for Flour.

Philadelphia Stock and Money Market.—The U. S. Gazette of yesterday, says—It is almost useless to say any thing of our Stock market today. At the first Board an improvement on Saturday's price was realized, but on the receipt of the English news, a decline of 2 or 3 per cent. was established in any transactions that took place, which were, however, quite unimportant. Altogether, the intelligence appears to have paralized every thing.

PRICES IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

Ashes—Slacked,			10
Bricks—			
Run of kiln per M.		$7	00
Hard or arch		8	00
Red or paving		9	50
Coffee—Ha. lb.	10 a		11¼
Rio	10 a		12¼
Cotton—			
Virgin. good, lb.	14 a		15¼
Florida,	15 a		17
Alabama	00 a		17
Louisiana, pri.	00 a		17
Mississippi	a		00
Feathers—			
Am. geese, lb.			55
Fish—			
Shad, No.1, tri. bl.		11	75
Herrings	5 25a	5	37
Flour, &c.—			
City Mills, sup. bbl.		6	37
Howard st. do	5 62a	5	87
Susquehan.	5 87 a	6	00
Rye	4 62 a	4	75
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl.		4	37
do. hhd.		18	50
Chopped Rye 100lb.		2	12
Ship stuff, bush.	37a		40
Shorts,			22
Grain—Wheat, white		1	25
Wheat, pri. red	1 25a	1	28
Rye, new	78 a		82
Corn, white			78
do yellow	80 a		81
Oats			45
Beans, white	0 00a	1	75
Peas, black eye	1 37a	0	00
Naval Stores—			
Pitch, bbl		1	62
Tar,		2	12
Plaister Paris—			
Cargo, ton,		3	62
Ground, bbl.	1 37a	1	50
Sugars—			
Hav. wh. 100lb.	11a12	00	
do brown	8 00a8	50	
N. Orleans	6 50a8	70	
Lime—Burnt,	35 a	40	

Provisions—			
Beef, Balt. mess,		16	50
Pork, do do		19	50
do prime	16 00a	17	00
Bacon, Balt. ass. lb.			12¼
Hams, do cured		14¼a	15
Middl'gs, do do	11¼ a		12¼
Shoulders, do do			11¼
Lard, West.&Balt.	12a		13
Butter, Wes. No.3,			13
do do "2,			11¼
do Glades "2,			00
Cheese, in casks, lb.		9a	11
Rice—pr 100 lb.	5 00a	5	25
Salt—Liv. gr. bush.	33a	35	
Seeds—Clover do.			00
Timothy do.			00
Teas—Hyson, lb.	56a	1	00
Y. Hyson	37a		74
Gunpowder	60a	1	00
Imperial	55 a		64
Tobacco—			
Com., 100lb.	5 00a	6	00
Brown & red	6 00a	6	50
Ground leaf	7 00a	13	00
Or.to mid. col.	9 50a	12	00
Col. to fine red	12a	14	00
Yel. to fi. yel.	10 00a	15	00
Wrappery, suitable for segars,	10 00a	20	00
Virginia	6 00a	10	00
Ohio	8 00a	16	00
Kentucky	6 00a	13	00
St. Domingo	13 00a	18	00
Cuba	15 00a	30	00
Wool—			
Am. Sax. fleece, lb		60a	70
Full bld. Merino		50a	55
1-3 & ¼ do.		42a	47
native & ¼ do.		37a	42
pulled, lambs			40
unwashed		25a	33
S. Ame. clean			25
Sheep skins, each		25a	30
Wagon freights—			
To Pittsburgh, 100lb.		1	25
To Wheeling		1	50

Tobacco.—The market has been without animation this week, shippers showing but little disposition to buy largely until the receipt of further advices from Europe. Holders still ask former quotations, but in order to effect sales lower rates must be accepted, which has been the case in a few instances. Good descriptions maintain their prices better than the inferior sorts. We continue to quote as before, viz: Common quality of Maryland at $5 a $6; Middlings $7 a $8; Good $9 a 10; Fine and Leafy $11 a $12.—The stock of Maryland now on hand is pretty large, owing to the inactivity of the market for some weeks past. Holders of Ohio are firm in demanding former rates. The sales comprise about 50 hhds. of this description at $5,50 a $6 for inferior; $6,50 a $8 for common; $9 a $12 for good; and $14 a $16 for fine. The inspections of the week comprise 581 hhds. Maryland; 144 hhds. Ohio; and 24 hhds. Virginia—total 749 hhds.

Wheat.—Parcels of the new crop have begun to make their appearance at market, and where the quality and condition were good, have been readily taken at good prices. The sales of good to best new Md. and Virginia reds have ranged from $1,25 to $1,28, and we quote these as the rates to-day for those descriptions. A cargo of 1200 bushels prime new red North Carolina was taken on Saturday last at $1,27½. On Monday the first parcel of new Md. red offered, was sold at $1,30 but as we have already remarked, $1,25a $1,28 is about the fair quotation for good to best new reds. Within a day or two there has been scarcely any new wheat at market, and millers are in want of it. Parcels of good new white wheat were sold yesterday and to-day at $1,30, $1,31, and $1,33. A parcel of good old Md. white was sold at $1,25.

Rye.—Some parcels of new have appeared—a sale of new a few days ago, at 81½ cents, and to day sales have been made as in condition at 76a80 cts.

Oats.—Sales of new Oats at 43 and 45 cents. Old are worth about 45 cents.—*Amer.*

Flour.—The market continues dull, and prices without change—The Store price of Howard street ranges from 5,75 to 5,87½, and the waggon price 5,62½—Sales of City Mills 6,25 a6,00—Susquehanna is held from 5,87½ to 6.—*Pat.*

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

At New Orleans, 11th inst. there was little done in Cotton, but the trifling sales made were at an advance of ⅛ a c on the rates which prevailed before the accounts by the Liverpool were received. Sales of Flour at 4½a4¾; Corn 47a50; Sales of 280a300 hhds Tobacco (principally seconds) for the North of Europe—firsts 13a14½; seconds 12a12½; pressed 7¼a8½; Sugar 5¼a6½; Molasses 31a32c. The market for all articles exceedingly dull.

At Augusta, (Geo.) for the week ending on the 18th, the sales of Cotton were about 300 bales at 11a13¼c.

At Alexandria, yesterday, Flour was quoted at $5 42.

At Georgetown, there is but little Flour arriving—some small lots sold at $5½, and fresh ground prime brands at $5 75.

At Cincinnati, 19th, Flour sold for $4a4¼; large sales of Corn from steamboats and stores at 60 cents.

At New York, last week, the market was very inactive and dull. This state of things is to be attributed to the season of the year, the tightness in the money market, and the suspense in the public mind caused by the hourly expected arrival of the steam ship from England, with late and important intelligence. The demand for Cotton has continued fair for export, without variation from former rates; the sales were about 4020 bales at 12a14¼ for Upland; and 12a18, averaging 14, for N. Orleans. There had been a further decline in Flour of 12½ to 25c per bbl. and the market still dull. A parcel of New York city, manufactured from the first new crop of N. C. sold at $6 50. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are without change. The demand for Corn is limited, with a plentiful supply, and sales of Ohio made at 82c by weight. Oats, Northern, sales at 56c.—The demand for Molases is limited for all descriptions, and the transactions show a further decline in prices. The Sugar market was without variation, and the demand continued limited. The money market is as close as it has been, and closer perhaps. The fall in produce, however, lessening the demand for money, must by and by, contribute to the public relief. The rates of Domestic Exchange are generally unchanged.

At Mobile, July 15. Cotton—Since the accounts by the arrival of the Liverpool, there have been a few small sales, and a half cent has been obtained over the previous limited transactions. There are still between 4 and 5000 bales in the hands of factors, either awaiting orders, or held for a further advance. We quote actual sales—good fair to good, 15¼; fair 14a14¼; midling 13¼a13¾.

At Richmond, 9th, Tobacco lugs $4 50a5 50 and 6; leaf, common $6 50a8 and 8 50; middling 9a10½, good 11a13; fine 13 50a21; market heavy. The price of Wheat continues for the most desirable crops on time, at $1 22 for white, and 1 20 per bushel for red, July delivery—10c less for deliveries to 15th August—and a further reduction of 5c to 1st September. Corn 83¼c on time; market well supplied. Oats 50 to 55c.

At Petersburg, (Va.) on 17th, Cotton was quoted at 12¼a14¼. The Tobacco market continued steady in prices, with a fair demand for all descriptions, but principally for dry shipping qualities. Lugs, common to good, $5 50 to 9. Leaf, common to ordinary, 7 75a11; ordinary to good and best 11a$18.

At Fredericksburg, (Va.) 20th, Flour was quoted at 4 3-4 a4 80; Oats 40c; Corn 80c. Bacon 12¼a13c.—Little or no Wheat of the new crop at market yet—Sales of several crops on the river at $1 10 to 1 15—the quality is represented as being good.

MAHOOL'S IMPROVED VIRGINIA BAR-SHARE PLOUGH.

From One to Four Horses—Constantly on hand, for sale at No. 20 Cheapside. These Ploughs are made of the best materials—oak beams and handles, wrought iron bar laid with steel, and can be repaired by any country smith. My tf R. M PANSON, Agent.

EVANS' PATENT SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

The subscriber continues to manufacture the above described Ploughs, which he will furnish at wholesale or retail on reasonable terms. He assures the public on the best possible authority, that no one has ever had any REAL claim to the patent of the said self-sharpening Plough in this country, but Messrs. Cadwallader and Oliver Evans, and their patent (which is 8 or 9 years before it was ever infringed by R. B. Chenoweth) expired in April, it being dated in April, 1825. This information can be established to the satisfaction of any one interested. by applying to the patent office at Washington as I have done. J. S. EASTNAN,
je 26 tf 36 West Pratt street.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

HORSE POWER AND THRASHING MACHINES.

The subscribers being aware of the great deficiency in strength, durability, &c. of the various horse powers and Thrashing Machines, that have been offered for sale, and having been solicited by a number of farmers to manufacture a machine suitable to the draft of about two horses, simple in its construction, durable, and one that can be relied upon, have in consequence of these solicitations planned and are now manufacturing HORSE POWERS, and WHEAT MACHINES, that embrace great strength of material, simplicity of construction, and made in the most substanial manner. Price for each Horse Power $100. Thrashing Machine $50, Driving Band $10, or the whole complete for $160. *ALSO*—THRASHING MACHINES, made to order, for four horse power, price $100 each. The above horse power can also be applied to driving the Cylindrical Straw Cutter, Corn Sheller, and Crusher, Corn Mills, Wheat Fans, &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co
Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, and Seedsmen, Light street, near Pratt street wharf. je 19.

FOR SALE—1 PAIR PIGS,

By Mr. Baltshoover's boar imported by Mr. Shepherd, and out of a Chester sow. They are large and handsome. Price $10 per pair, 5 to 6 weeks old. Apply to J. S. & T. B. Skinner. j 26 3t

FOR SALE,

A valuable FARM of prime soil, on the Western Run in Baltimore county, about two miles north west of the 14th mile stone of the Baltimore and York turnpike road, and the same distance from the depot of the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road, at Cockey's tavern, in a rich, highly cultivated and healthy tract of country. This farm contains from 260 to 270 acres, having a full proportion in wood, much of which is building timber, peculiarly valuable in that neighborhood; is in the best state of cultivation; a considerable part in productive timothy meadow, and the residue of the arable land, not in grain, is well set in clover, the whole under good fencing, laid off into convenient fields, each of which is well watered. The farm has a large quarry of excellent building stone. There ate on the premises an apple orchard of select fruit trees, which seldom fail to bear abundantly; a valuable mill seat on the Western Run, with a race already dug. There is no location in the country more favorable for a grist mill, having the advantage of a rich and thickly settled neighborhood, and a good public road leading thence to the turnpike road. Buildings substantial and convenient, being a STONE DWELLING, and kitchen of two stories; a large stone Switzer barn, with cedar roof and extensive stabling below; large hay house and stable for cattle; stone milk house near the dwelling, with a spring of fine never failing water, with other out-houses. On the country road near the mill-seat a good house and shop for a mechanic, under rent to a good tenant. It is well known the lands on the Western Run are in every respect equal, if not superior to any in the county. Adjoining or near are the lands of Col N. Bosley, Daniel Bosley, Thos. Matthews and others. The water power, with about 20 acres of land, is so situated that they may be detached and sold separately, without injury to the rest of the farm for agricultural purposes. Terms of sale will be liberal. Apply to

NATHANIEL CHILDS, on the premises,
or to WILLIAM J. WARD, Baltimore.

A FIRST RATE FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will sell THAT VALUABLE FARM called AVONDALE, situated in LONG GREEN VALLEY, about 15 miles North of BALTIMORE. This property adjoins the well known, fertile and productive Estate of James C. Gittings, Esq. and is surpassed by few farms for the excellence of its soil, besides possessing other advantages equal, if not superior to those of any other farm in the county, now in the market. Avondale contains about 408 acres, of which at least 200 acres are adapted to the growth of Timothy. It is estimated that from 50 to 60 tons of Hay will be cut at the present season, and at least 100 tons in the succceeding summer.

The crop of Wheat now harvesting will be a very good one; the Oat crop quite equal to any in the country; and there is every appearance, at present, of an exceedingly fine crop of Corn. That portion of the farm, now in cultivation, is divided into fields of convenient size, each of which is well watered. This place abounds with LIME STONE of excellent quality. The LIME KILN—the capacity of which is about 1200 bushels—has been built in the most substantial manner, and is conveniently situated. The QUARRY now in use is worked with great ease, and at inodeate expense.

The proportion of WOOD LAND is amply sufficient for all the purposes of the Farm, including the burning of LIME. Besides the fine LIME STONE SPRING which supplies the DAIRY, there are numerous other never failing Springs in different quarters of the Farm. The present proprietor, has spared no expense, within the last 4 or 5 years, in improving the soil by the most approved system of cultivation. During the period named, about 12,000 bushels of Lime have been judiciously distributed, the beneficial effects of which may be seen by the growing crops. The IMPROVEMENTS are such as may answer the reasonable wants of any farmer desiring *comfort* without splendor. But the subscriber invites those inclined to secure a productive Farm, situated in one of the richest Valleys of Baltimore County, remarkable for its healthiness, at convenient distance from the best market in the state, and where the advantages of excellent society can be enjoyed, to visit Avondale, and judge for themselves. *His price is $50 per acre.* If desired, one-half the Farm will be disposed of, with or without the improvements, as a division of the same can be advantageously made. JOHN GIBSON,
jy 17—tf No 8, North Charles street.

The Imported SHORT-HORN DURHAM BULL LLEWELYN

Will stand this season at MOUNT PLEASANT, 2 1-2 miles from Baltimore, on the Falls turnpike road, adjoining the Rockdale Silk Factory.

He is a beautiful fashionable roan, of fine size and points, and clean neck and head; and, as will be seen by his pedigree, is as thorough and high bred an animal as is to be found either in Europe or America.

Llewelyn, roan, calved May 13, 1836; got by Maggot, 2238, bred by the Rev. H. Berry, d. Gay, by Mr. Whitaker's Norfolk, 2377; g. d. Grizel, by Young Wartaby, 2812; gr. g. d. by a son of Dimple, 594; Sir Dimple's sister was sold at Mr. C. Colling's sale for 410 guineas; gr. gr. g. d. by Mr. John Woodhouse's roan bull Layton, a son of Mr. Charge's grey bull, 872.

Cows will be attended to by John Hussey, herdsman, who will take every care of them while in his charge. Terms—Each cow will be charged $5.

☞I have examined Llewelyn, and consider him eminently qualified to improve the native breed of cattle, as also to perpetuate, in purity, his own peculiar and noble race. To say to one acquainted with the British herd book that he was bred by the late Rev. Mr. Berry, is at once to pronounce his eulogy; for it is well known that no one, since the time of the Collings', has been more eminently successful as a breeder in Europe, or contributed more to the improvement of British cattle. Edwd. P. Roberts,
may 8 tf Ed. Farmer & Gardener.

FOR SALE,

8 FULL BRED DURHAM SHORT HORN BULLS,

From 3 months to 3 years old—They are all of the best stock, which their fine forms and size fully attest,—The pedigrees being too long for insertion, reference can be made to J. S. or T. B. SKINNER, for this and other particulars. je 19.